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of controversial matters by a single popular vote," and still more perhaps to read that if "we take into account the ratio of dominant, subject, and foreign elements, and also the time consumed in reaching with ships, orders, or explanations, the outer limits of authority, the magnitude of Athens' imperial undertaking will stand comparison with that of England in modern times."

Frequent *obiter dicta* are both enlightening and pertinent, such as, "The Greeks still have something to teach us as to the educative power of great poetry;" and, "the singleness of purpose with which Sparta made vocational training the aim of her public education achieved the happy result that she had no men of letters to betray to posterity damaging secrets of state." The author's graphic style paints many a vivid picture like this of the end of the Seleucid empire, "Then, the blackened hulk, manned by a mutinous crew, lay helpless in a sea infested with pirates, when Pompey picked it up and towed it into a Roman harbor."

Only a few errors have been noted. Chronus appears for Cronus (p. 143), Calchis for Chalcis (p. 230), and eight months are spoken of as three-fourths of the year (p. 69). The minimum panel of Athenian jurymen should be 201 instead of 401 (p. 49), the statement that men of large wealth in Athens "volunteered" to support the theatre, etc., ignores the frequent attempts to evade what was really a legal requirement (p. 65), and there is scant justification for the inclusion of Herodotus and Hippocrates with Sophocles, Phidias, et al., among the men produced by the Athenian régime (p. 74).

But defects are few and slight. The book is interesting, instructive, and stimulating, the name of the publishing firm guarantees its excellence in externals, and a select bibliography and an index contribute to its usefulness.

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GARNEAU, FRANÇOIS-ZAVIER. *Histoire du Canada. (Bibliothèque France-Amérique.)* Cinquième édition, revue, annotée et publiée avec une introduction et des appendices par son petit-fils Hector Garneau. Préface de M. Gabriel Hanotaux, de l'Académie Française. Tome I. Pp. lv, 610. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1913.

This book is unique as the combined work of two French-Canadian historians, belonging to the same family, but separated by two generations. Francois-Xavier Garneau, the original author (1809-1866), was a Liberal of the early Victorian era in Canada. His views upon the history of his race took the color of his own patriotic nationalism; yet, devout Catholic though he was, upon questions of Church and State (a very engrossing subject in French-Canadian history), he shared with contemporary Liberals an enlightened disapproval of extreme clericalism. The better part of his life he devoted to a study of the material of Canadian history, and, adopting the style and method of Michelet, he achieved the distinction of writing, in point of time, the first national history of French Canada, and certainly, as yet, the best.

It seems appropriate that his history should be selected by M. Hanotaux for the Comité France-Amérique as the initial number of their Bibliothèque,

a series planned by the committee with the object of furthering mutually the cultural relations between America and France. The republication of the work in Paris, under such patronage, points anew to the historical interest of France in America—not only as a past field of colonial enterprise, but also as the present home of some millions of French people, retaining vigorously their national distinctiveness, and preserving a national culture, of which the scholarship of Garneau is such an eloquent testimony. On this side, a history dealing with the place of France in the beginnings of America is always welcome; but the Comité France-Amérique has placed the reception of this work beyond a doubt by means of a new edition, the fifth, in which the original acquires an altogether different value.

By offering the revision of the work to M. Hector Garneau (a grandson of F.-X. Garneau), the Comité France-Amérique secured an editor who desired, as a tribute to the memory of the first historian, to enhance the usefulness of the book by making it accord with the requirements of recent historical scholarship. M. Hector Garneau has brought to his task a very extensive knowledge of the sources and literature of Canadian history; and, as editor only, he has been content to use for bibliographical references and appendices material which might well have made a work under his own name. By relating the text of the original to all the material now available for study and re-research, he has, in effect, transformed a classic of the early nineteenth century into a model of critical thoroughness. It would be difficult to say whether the volume at hand owes more to the excellent narrative style and philosophic grasp of the author, than to the critical revision and annotation of the editor: for what is editorial in form has often a substantive value that can hardly be dissociated from authorship. In its present edition the combined work of author and editor makes the most complete general history of French Canada that we have; and one which, while always acceptable in earlier editions, has now become invaluable.

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HEAPE, WALTER. *Sex Antagonism*. Pp. 217. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913.

A book devoted to the sex question, now so much in the public mind, written from the biological point of view, ought to be of peculiar interest. The author's frank avowal that one aspect of the present social unrest is due to an almost universal ignorance of the part sex plays in race development and in modern civilization is worthy of consideration. The book is written as a criticism of Frazier's theories of Exogamy and Totemism which mean little to the lay mind. He disagrees with Frazier as to the origin of these universal customs in primitive society, regarding Exogamy as due to the instinctive sex impulses of the male, while Totemism is a feminine creation which has special relation to the function of maternity.

His main contention, of vital importance to the social student in general, is that the biological differences in sex express themselves in all phases of life in a fundamental difference in sex impulses and instincts which are strongly